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FOREWORD

The changing nature of conflict means that our peacekeepers are increasingly confronting new, often unconventional threats. Peacekeeping is evolving to meet these challenges, and it remains an effective mechanism for helping countries make the difficult transition from conflict to peace.

Guided by the Secretary-General, we are aiming to make peacekeeping more robust, mobile and impact-based. Such an approach will obviously require extra capacities, enhanced skills, new technologies and altogether better preparedness of personnel, including the police. At the same time, DPKO needs rapid deployments, stand-by arrangements and closer partnerships with regional organizations, including the AU and EU. In general, the new challenges put particular responsibility on the UN Police in stabilizing post-conflict societies, within the broader rule of law context. Yet, peacekeepers have also to demonstrate agility and cost effectiveness, which are the demands of our times.

This past year opened with the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 2086 on 21 January 2013. This resolution underscores that peacekeeping today is multidimensional, with each of our missions delivering on a wide variety of mandates, which range from assisting security sector reform to protecting civilians, from facilitating humanitarian assistance to supporting the restoration of state authority and security. This last task includes coordinated capacity building in the areas of policing and law enforcement.

Over this past year, we have met new challenges head-on. In Mali, for example, the Security Council allowed a United Nations peacekeeping operation to run concurrently with a parallel military force conducting counter-terrorism operations. Our MINUSMA Police, now deployed for more than six months, are helping their counterparts by conducting trainings, joining patrols and facilitating the reestablishment of law and order in the north.



UN Peacekeeping chief visits town of Pinga, North Kivu, DRC.
UN Photo/Sylvain Liechti



Under-Secretary-General Herve Ladsous visits Bor, South Sudan, in July 2013. UN Photo/Martine Perret

Additionally, we have brought fresh approaches to existing missions, such as MONUSCO. The deployment of the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) and the introduction of unmanned aerial surveillance systems (UAS) have brought renewed progress to our operations in the eastern DRC.

These are but two examples from the past year, and they remind us, starkly, that peace is not spontaneous; it is built, brick by brick – often by the individual, incremental and quiet acts of heroism performed by the women and men who wear the blue beret.

In the places where we work, peace is being safeguarded by our military, who are protecting civilians and providing security in insecure regions. Peace is being built by our engineers, who are constructing roads, bridges and infrastructure critical to bringing economic development and a sense of normalcy to conflict-affected countries. And peace is being protected by our police officers, who are working side-by-side with host-countries to stop community violence, investigate crimes, support victims and hold criminals accountable under the rule of law.

Real impact happens on the ground, by our UNPOLs living and working out of containers in Abyei and tents in Kidal. How can we support them? First, we need effective strategies in support of host-states and societies. But we also need the political commitment of those host-states, as well as regional commitments, so that we can present a united front against increasingly difficult and often transnational challenges.

In this magazine, you will read about the plan of action that UN Police will take forward in 2014. Looking back on the year just completed, however, I would like to offer my sincere appreciation to our police peacekeepers for their service. This year, I learned of an individual UNPOL who helped Liberian police stop a child from being sold for a ritual killing. I heard that a Formed Police Unit geared up for Mali's elections and patrolled the streets, with little rest, only hours after arriving in Timbuktu. I am continually inspired by the actions of our police, who deserve our utmost thanks and support.

Sincerely,
Hervé Ladsous
Under-Secretary-General
Department of Peacekeeping Operations

“SERVE & PROTECT TO BUILD PEACE & SECURITY”

Our new motto for the UN Police reflects both who we are and what we do. In a domestic context, the police officer’s primary duty is to protect individuals by serving the community. In the context of expeditionary policing, police have an extra mandate – to build long-term peace and security through the establishment of democratic policing.

This issue of our magazine introduces the new vision and multi-year strategy for the UN Police. This strategy is ambitious, to be sure, but it was developed to respond to the mounting challenges our colleagues face every day in the field. The linkages among terrorists, armed groups, corrupt state actors, arms traffickers and transnational organized criminals are intermixing with other spoilers of peace. Crime no longer remains local. Rather, it is a global problem which is recognized as a serious threat by the United Nations’ Member States.

Being able to deploy across various continents, and in a wide range of environments, from urban settings to desert terrain, requires the skills of military, police, and civilian personnel. Multidimensional peacekeeping means that, as conflicts grow more complex and dynamic, so too do our tasks as UN peacekeepers. However, across all of our missions, one common denominator remains the same: it is impossible to guide a host-country from conflict to peace without developing a working, domestic police service.

Within my first six months as Police Adviser, I made it a priority to visit our police in the field. So far, I have visited Haiti, Mali and Darfur. These experiences greatly deepened my gratitude to the women and men who have signed up for peacekeeping, who risk their lives for strangers who speak a different language, come from a different culture and practice a different faith.

Our UN Police peacekeeper is both our first-line defense against chaos and instability and our first-line offense towards building safety, security and respect for the rule of law. Thank you to all the UN Police peacekeepers who are contributing to a stronger and safer global community. I am proud to serve as one of you.

Stefan Feller
Police Adviser and Director of the Police Division



Police Adviser Stefan Feller speaks at the Heads of Police Components Conference in New York, November 2013.
UN Photo/Annika Hansen



MAIN FOCUS: A NEW VISION AND STRATEGY

“POLICE WEEK” BRINGS THE UN’S TOP COP TO NEW YORK

13,000 police officers from 82 Member States in 19 field missions across four continents. This is the size and scope of the UN Police, who are working 24/7 to bring safety and security to the world’s most vulnerable communities.

Leading this diverse corps of police officers are the Police Commissioners and Senior Police Advisers in each of the 19 field missions with a UN Police presence. From 18-22 November, the Heads of Police Components (HOPCs) from around the globe gathered in New York for five days of outreach and strategy discussions. This event, generously sponsored by the Government of Germany, allowed UN Police colleagues to exchange ideas and receive strategic guidance from DPKO leadership at UN Headquarters.

First, HOPCs met with the recently formed Group of Friends of UN Police, which convened more than 30 ambassadors for a lunchtime discussion hosted by His Excellency Dr. Peter Wittig and the Permanent Mission of Germany. Addressing this high-level group of political supporters, Under-Secretary-General Hervé Ladsous of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations stressed, “Peace is being protected by our police officers, who are taking host-countries by the hand and showing them how to prevent violence, investigate crimes, support victims and hold criminals accountable under the rule of law.”

Over two days at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, UN Police leaders debated strategies and set priorities for the next five years. UN Police leaders agreed, for ex-

ample, to redouble their efforts to address transnational organized crime (TOC). One specific action to be taken will be to secure more TOC experts and, already, Police Division specialists are liaising with police-contributing countries. Under discussion is the deployment of “Serious Crime Support Units,” some of which could be used to teach host-state police services how to prevent and investigate drug trafficking, arms trafficking and other cases of transnational and other serious crime.

“Police week” also included a discussion on small arms and light weapons, a press briefing by Police Adviser Stefan Feller and Police Commissioner Hester Paneras of UNAMID and a meeting on police capacity building which drew participation from more than 80 Member State representatives. This last meeting featured both a panel on cooperation with the African Union and European Union and a special preview of an upcoming documentary on the female Formed Police Unit from Bangladesh, which is currently deployed to MINUSTAH.

This documentary, currently under development by Oscar-winning director Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy of Pakistan, will not only show the human side of police peacekeeping, but also highlight the effort to bring more women into the UN Police. A team of filmmakers is following four Bangladeshi female police who have left their homes and families to help bring community safety to Port-au-Prince.

For more photos of this year’s conference, visit the UN Police Facebook page: <http://on.fb.me/1bqVM6u>.



Top left: UNSMIL Senior Police Adviser Sharif Al-Omari. UN Photo

Top right: Section Chief Ata Yenigun (left) with the President of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Mr. Jeremy Travis (right). UN Photo

Bottom right: UNMISS Police Commissioner Fred Yiga (left) with UNISFA Senior Police Adviser Mohammed Suraji (centre) and Section Chief Ajay Yashyap (right). UN Photo

Bottom left: All Member States meeting, November 2013. UN Photo

A NEW VISION FOR THE UN POLICE

During the Eighth Annual Heads of Police Components (HOPC) Conference, Police Adviser Stefan Feller unveiled a new vision for the UN Police. The vision of UN Police, in cooperation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, is to work in tandem with host-state authorities to translate day-to-day public safety into long-term peace and security. UN Police will achieve this goal by supporting effective and efficient policing and providing strategic advice and guidance.

UN POLICE
CONTRIBUTE TO
SUSTAINABLE PEACE]
THROUGH
EFFECTIVE]
AND EFFICIENT]
DELIVERY]
ON
POLICE-RELATED]
MANDATES.



UN Photo/Jake Smith

- **SUSTAINABLE PEACE** entails an end state where host states promote the rule of law, members of all communities enjoy equal protection through democratic policing and citizens feel free from fear of crime and violence. Strong, well-functioning state security institutions build mutual trust, respect international human rights standards and guard against peace spoilers such as transnational organized crime and corruption.
- **EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT DELIVERY** of police support - in accordance with the Secretary-General's Five-Year Action Agenda and relevant Security Council mandates - creates measurable impact on the ground through the cost-efficient, timely, flexible and integrated use of available financial and human resources and delivery mechanisms. This requires the deployment of highly qualified, well-trained and -equipped police men and women who conduct themselves in a professional manner and bring varied skill sets and expertise.
- **Police-related activities** are an integral part of Security Council mandates and the overall efforts to build sustainable peace. Achieving sustainable peace requires police support to host-state efforts to promote the rule of law. As such, **POLICE-RELATED MANDATES** generally have the following elements: assistance in police reform through capacity and institution building, operational support to host-state police and other law enforcement services, interim policing and protection of civilians.

CHARTING A STRATEGIC DIRECTION FOR POLICE PEACEKEEPING

Forecasters on future trends are predicting that large-scale political violence will continue to decline over time, with positive change, democratization and economic growth becoming highly likely. In the near term, though, the international community should be prepared to respond to increased, smaller scale and intrastate conflict. Violent armed conflict, often exacerbated by resource insecurity, will continue to occur. UN Police will continue to be deployed, mainly in poor countries where the following variables are present: weak governance, previous experience of conflict, spill over from conflict in neighbouring countries, and/or widespread youth unemployment, especially among populations where the median age is below 25 years.

Because of new and emerging operational challenges, host-state capacity building requires a strong, well-coordinated direction that takes into account to the evolving nature of conflict, as well as changing security environments. As this magazine goes to print, the Police Division is readying to release a new multi-year strategy for the UN Police.

What does this mean in practical terms? As Police Adviser Stefan Feller explained, "The UN Police will continue to engage in capacity and

institution building, especially in the areas of transnational organized crime, border security and management, protection of civilians and electoral security. But with this strategy in place, the Police Division will be in a much better position to support field-based colleagues." Specifically, it will lay out timelines and concrete steps for making improvements through sound project management, enhanced recruitment procedures, more regularized communication, comprehensive training, flexible modalities for deploying specialists, streamlined reporting processes, and stronger working relationships with key partners, including Member States, the African Union, the European Union and others.

This strategy emerged after all sections of the Police Division, including the Standing Police Capacity in Brindisi, engaged in facilitated brainstorming sessions. Afterwards, it was further refined in close consultation with the field. All Heads of Police Components from the UN Police's 19 field operations were invited to New York to discuss the strategy in detail with colleagues from the Police Division.

Once finalized, this strategy will be available for download on the UN Police website: <https://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police/>.

This strategy, which will outline key initiatives to advance the work of international police peacekeeping, will orient activities around four priority areas:

- Prioritize a field mission focus,
- Foster prudent and effective management,
- Deliver holistic doctrine and training, and
- Harness the power of partnerships.



At the Eighth Annual HOPC Conference, police colleagues engaged in an exercise to prioritize key activities, during the development of the multi-year strategy for UN Police. UN Photo



GLOBAL EFFORT

Ms. Farkhanda Iqbel of UNAMID attends the opening ceremony of El Raman Women Shopping Centre in Abu Shouk camp for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP). The centre, built through efforts by the UNAMID Police, is run by nearly 100 women who make and sell their handcrafts to the community.
UNAMID Photo/Albert González Farran

AFGHAN FEMALE POLICE OFFICER LITERACY RATES IMPROVE THROUGH MOBILE PHONE PROGRAMME

Efforts to improve the literacy of Afghanistan's female police officers through a mobile phone-based application are showing signs of success, according to an evaluation of a pilot programme supported by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

The evaluation of the programme, called "Ustad Mobile," looked at the participation of 200 female police officers from 11 provinces, who were each given mobile phones equipped with the learning tool application. The overall finding was that the programme is not only teaching the women to read but turning them into more effective law enforcement officers.

"I can now read official documents and write tasks on the whiteboard," said a police officer from the Kabul District One zone, Rosool Shperay.

According to UNAMA's Police Advisory Unit, the programme and the findings are important given that recent studies have found that between 70 and 80 per cent of the Afghan National Police force are illiterate. Women account for about one per cent of the 149,000-strong police service.

The Police Advisory Unit notes that Ustad Mobile helps female police officers overcome some of the challenges they face in improving their literacy skills, such as shifts which often cannot accommodate regular class schedules. In addition, most police women are uncomfortable in a co-educational class, and their commanders may not be fully supportive of the idea of women becoming literate.

The easy-to-use programme provides lessons in Dari and Pashto over normal mobile phones. Lessons come in the form of narrated demonstration slides, videos, multiple-choice quizzes and games. The programme complements lessons provided through the adult literacy curriculum of Afghanistan's Ministry of Education. Text books are also available.

Information on the performance of the 200 women is stored in a database and verified through periodic visits by teachers. In Kabul, a teacher usually visits the female officers up to three times a week.

"They practice a lot during working hours and often after work," said one of the teachers working with UNAMA, Salam Wafa. "It takes them over three months to finish a module, because many are illiterate."

The response among the women participating in the programme has been positive. One police officer working at the headquarters of the Kabul police, Kawja Ahmad Nafisa, who until recently was illiterate, has completed one learning module since June.

"The mobile phone is like a teacher to me, and now I can write names and sentences on the board" said Ms. Nafisa. "This programme isn't just helping me. It's also helping make my country safer."

A student needs to spend more than 100 hours to complete all the lessons contained in the literacy programme, with each lesson requiring about 30 minutes. The lessons start at the elementary level and go all the way up to intermediate levels.



UN Photo

2013 FEMALE PEACEKEEPER OF THE YEAR AWARDED TO CODOU CAMARA

This year, for the first time, the International Female Police Peacekeeper Award went to a French-speaking peacekeeper and African national. Commissioner Codou Camara of Senegal, who currently serves in MINUSTAH, received her award on 23 September 2013 as the Senegalese Inspector General of Police Anna Semou Faye stood by her side.

Giving her acceptance speech at the 51st International Association of Women Police (IAWP) conference held in Durban, South Africa, Ms. Camara explained, "My motivation is to contribute to bringing peace and security to the local population and particularly to build the

capacity of national police. I would like to share experiences on issues affecting vulnerable persons."

Ms. Camara has obtained outstanding results in supporting the advancement of female police officers in Haiti, Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In particular, she finalized the special recruitment, equipment and training of 250 female officers in the National Police of Chad. She also helped the Haitian National Police Office on Gender Affairs to create a network of female officers and supported them to develop a gender strategy and action plan. Ms. Camara has more than 30 years of policing experience and six years in interna-



Ms. Codou Camara of MINUSTAH (center) with Police Commissioner Hester Paneras of UNAMID (left) and IAWP President Jane Townsley (right). UN Photo



Ms. Geeta Gandbhir, award-winning documentary filmmaker (left), discusses women in police peacekeeping with Ms. Codou Camara (right) and Mr. Luis Carrilho, Police Commissioner for MINUSTAH (center). UN Photo

tional peacekeeping. She joined the National Police of Senegal in 1982 as one of the first two female officers recruited in her country's police service.

With a delegation of more than 40 female police officers from United Nations peace operations, host-state police services and female police officers from police-contributing countries, the United Nations Police Division participated for the fifth time at the International Association of Women Police (IAWP) Annual Training Conference, attended by more than 1,300 police officers from 86 different countries.

This year's award comes as the UN Police's Global Effort enters its final year. The goal of this initiative is to increase the number of female police serving in UN peace operations. Female police peacekeeper networks have been created in the United Nations Missions in Darfur (UNAMID), South Sudan (UNMISS) and Haiti (MINUSTAH). These UNPOL networks have all played critical roles in helping set up similar networks for the host-state police services in those respective peacekeeping missions.

CONNECT ONLINE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF FEMALE POLICE PEACEKEEPERS

The website for the United Nations International Network of Female Police Peacekeepers (UN INFPP) (www.womenspolicenetwork.org) launched in September 2013 to promote, strengthen and advance the profile of female police in international peacekeeping operations. This Network also promotes the United Nations Global Effort to increase the number of female police officers.

"The UN IFPPN has been established to advance the status of women in peacekeeping. Now ... with a press of a button, women police peacekeepers can be connected with each other," said Commissioner Hester Paneras, head of the UN's police component in UNAMID.

Women heading the national police services of South Africa and Zambia helped to promote the launch. The National Commissioner of South Africa Police Service, General Riah Phiyega, and the Inspector General of Zambia Police Service, Stella Mwaka Libongani, also became Honorary Members of the network.

Gen. Phiyega lent her strong support for the new website and the UN Police's Global Effort. "I will always actively support the establishment of a women's network in a policing environment," she said. "There is a definite need for women operating in a previously male-dominated environment to gather, to interact, to share experiences and information and to support one another."

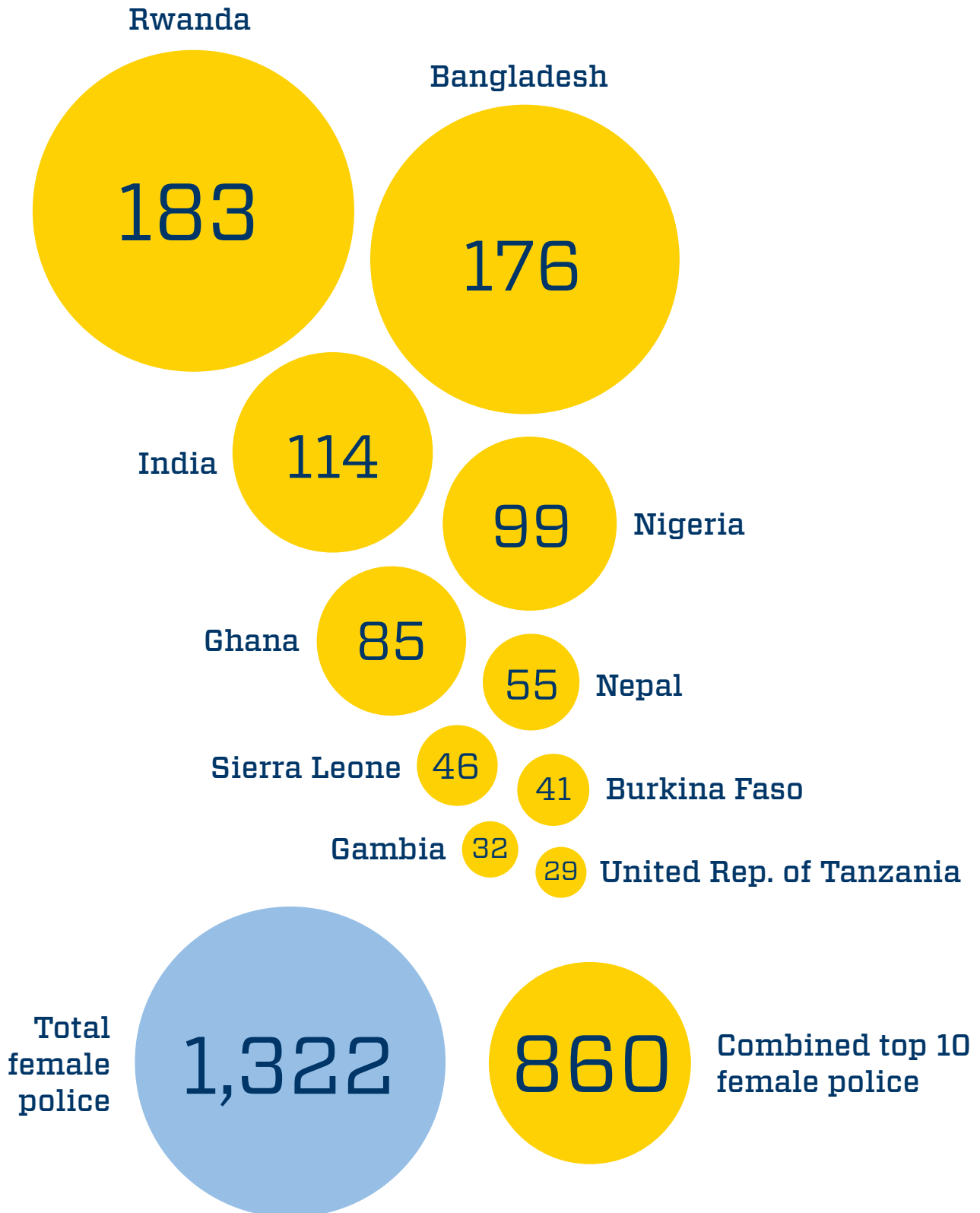
This web-based resource includes profiles of female UN Police officers, information on how to join peacekeeping, videos promoting gender mainstreaming, training tools on sexual and gender-based violence and tips for police-contributing countries on increasing female participation in peacekeeping.

Female police peacekeepers networks have been created in the United Nations Missions in Darfur (UNAMID), South Sudan (UNMISS) and Haiti (MINUSTAH). These UNPOL networks have all played critical roles in helping set up the national female police networks in host-state police services.

Screenshot of the UN INFPP website. UN Photo

The screenshot shows the homepage of the United Nations International Network of Female Police Peacekeepers. At the top left is the UNPOL logo, which includes the text "UNITED NATIONS POLICE" and "POLICE DES NATIONS UNIES" around a central emblem. To the right of the logo is the title "UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF FEMALE POLICE PEACEKEEPERS". Below the title is a navigation menu with the following items: HOME, THE NETWORK, WHY POLICE PEACEKEEPING, WHAT'S IT LIKE?, JOIN UNPOL, AWARDS, and ACTIVITIES. The main content area features a large photograph of a line of police officers in blue berets. Below the photo is a section titled "Training" with the text "UN Police officers meet to develop the UN Police Standardised Best Practices Toolkit on Gender Mainstreaming Police in Peacekeeping." At the bottom of the page, there are three promotional boxes: "What is the UN Global Effort?" (Learn more about the UN target to reach 20% female police peacekeepers...), "How can I become a peacekeeper?" (Looking to make a difference? Learn more about how to join a UN peace operation.), and "How can I join the Network?" (Become a member by joining our LinkedIn group, with a LinkedIn logo). The footer contains three links: "FACEBOOK LIVE STREAM", "COUNTDOWN TO 20% FEMALE POLICE PEACEKEEPERS BY 2014", and "FEMALE UNPOL NETWORKS".

TOP 10 FEMALE POLICE CONTRIBUTORS (JAN 2014)





POLICE DIVISION IN ACTION

Mr. Qader Al Hababeh from the Police Division's Selection and Recruitment Section conducts an assessment of a Chinese Formed Police Unit.
UN Photo

A YEAR IN REVIEW: LOOKING BACK ON 2013

2013 brought new challenges, accomplishments, milestones and leadership to the Police Division and UN Police community. The following timeline includes a sample of notable achievements:

JANUARY

The Government of the Netherlands, UNOPS and UNAMA sign an agreement for the **AFGHANISTAN DEMOCRATIC POLICING PROJECT**, in the amount of \$4.5 million USD, which focuses on community policing and gender mainstreaming.

FEBRUARY

Police Division certifies 49 trainers in the **UN POLICE STANDARDIZED TRAINING CURRICULUM ON PREVENTING SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED CRIME** in Entebbe, Uganda.

MARCH

The Police Division's Selection and Recruitment Section (SRS) completes Phase I development of the new **HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ("HERMES")**, which will streamline recruitment processes, thereby allowing for easier deployment of police officers to the field.

APRIL

An evaluation team travels to Sierra Leone to assess UNIPSIL's implementation and sustainability needs for the **WEST AFRICAN COAST INITIATIVE (WACI)**, a joint partnership with INTERPOL and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on transnational organized crime.

MAY

NEW DPKO POLICE ADVISER, MR. STEFAN FELLER of Germany, arrives at UN Headquarters to take up his post as the Director of the Police Division.



Bangladeshi all-Female FPU contingent commander Ms. Shirin Akter Jahan receives a warm hug from a Congolese girl, after MONUSCO Police provided assistance through a Quick Impact Project to Kimbondo Orphanage Hospital. UN Photo



August 2013 - Senegalese UN-POL Officers patrol the streets of Gao, 1200 kilometres north of Bamako, Mali. MINUSMA Photo/Marco Dormino

JUNE

As part of outreach and coordination with the African Union, Police Division represents DPKO at the launch of the **AU'S POLICE STRATEGIC SUPPORT GROUP**. It also participates in a strategic assessment of the UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU), which identified ways strengthen UN support to the AU.

JULY

UN Police supports the **LAUNCH OF MINUSMA**, the UN's newest mission, by successfully completing the following: re-hatting police officers from AFISMA to MINUSMA; deploying both individual police officers and new FPU's across Mali; establishing UNPOL regional headquarters in Kidal, Timbuktu, Gao and Mopti; and deploying ten officers from the Standing Police Capacity (SPC) to help with mission start-up activities.

AUGUST

To improve police capacity in countering transnational organized crime networks, PD collaborates with UNODA, UNMIL and UNOCI to develop a new photo guide for UNPOLs, other field-based colleagues and national police. This guide aims to help police successfully document and identify illicit **SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION**.

SEPTEMBER

Ms. Codou Camara of Senegal, currently serving with MINUSTAH, receives the **2013 INTERNATIONAL FEMALE POLICE PEACEKEEPER AWARD** in Durban, South Africa.

(continues on page 26)



October 2013 – MINUSTAH Police Commissioner Luis Carrilho (kneeling, left) and Police Adviser Stefan Feller (kneeling, right) talk with local fishermen in Cité Soleil, Port-au-Prince. UN Photo

OCTOBER

The Police Division's Strategic Planning and Development Section (SPDS) holds the final consultation for Phase I of the **STRATEGIC GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK** initiative. The global police policy community gathers at Cumberland Lodge in the United Kingdom to discuss a draft of DPKO/DFS Policy on UN Police, to be released in January 2014.

NOVEMBER

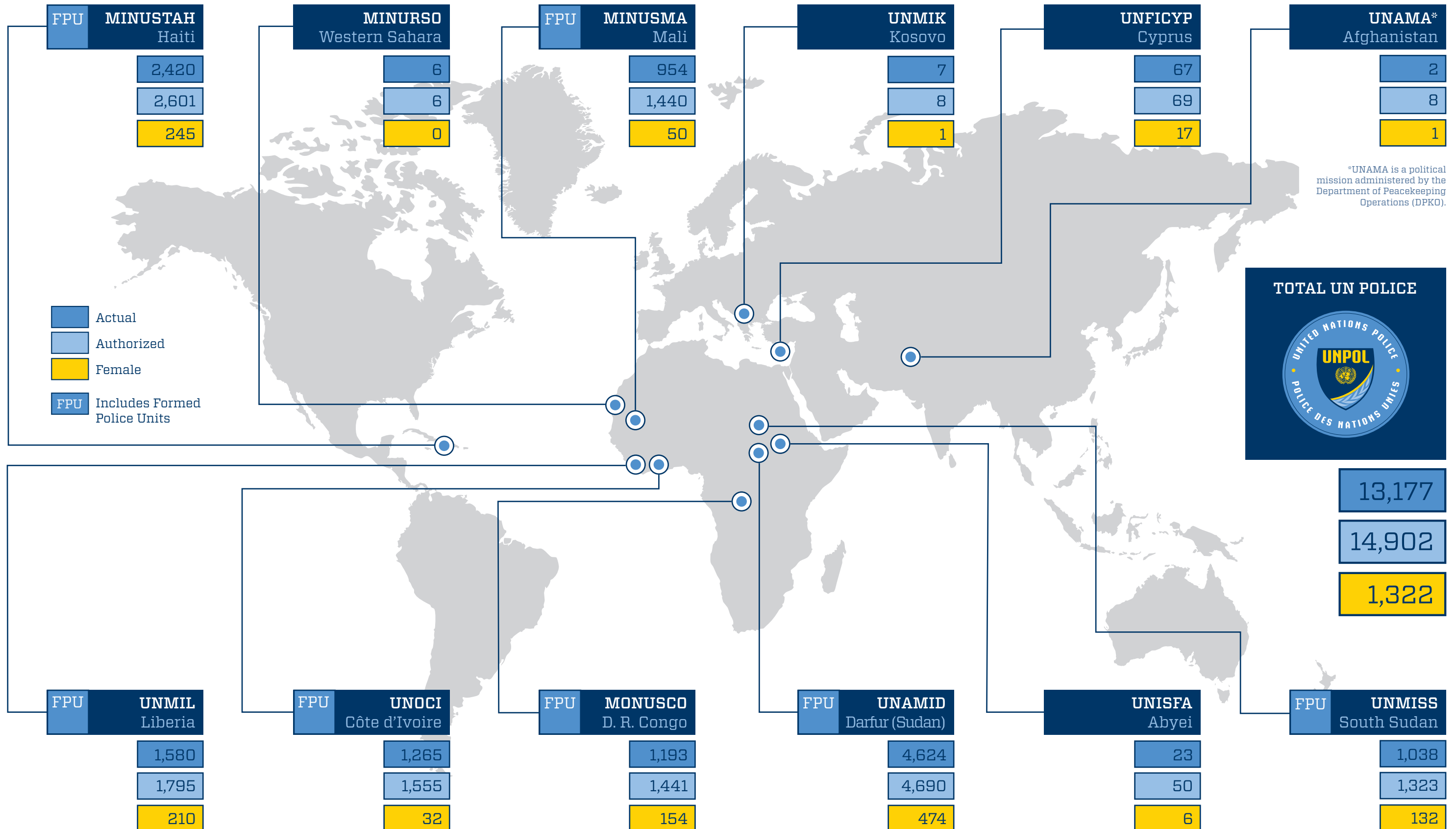
The “UN POLICE TOWARDS 2020” week-long event convenes all Heads of Police Components in New York at UN Headquarters.

DECEMBER

The Mission Management and Support Section (MMSS) introduces a pilot for using **PROJECT MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY** to manage Headquarters support to police components in the field. Once tested with UNMIL, this pilot will be rolled out to other field missions.

The Selection and Recruitment Section (SRS) **INITIATES THREE NEW RECRUITMENT INITIATIVES**: (1) a recruitment roster for senior police appointments, which will streamline the selection process for heads of police components, (2) a “Team of Experts” project, which will deploy specialist teams, from one or more police-contributing countries, to conduct specific projects, and (3) a concept for a “stand-by Formed Police Unit,” which will assess the commitment and readiness of Member States to deploy FPUs within a 90-day period.

ACTUAL / AUTHORIZED / FEMALE DEPLOYMENT OF UN POLICE IN PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS (JANUARY 2014)



Note: More than 40 UN Police are in UNSOM (Somalia), BNUB (Burundi), BINUCA (Central African Republic), UNIOGBIS (Guinea-Bissau), UNAMI (Iraq) and UNIPSIL (Sierra Leone). These six missions are administered by the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA).

FROM MANY, ONE - THE BASICS OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE PEACEKEEPING

Over the last couple of years, between 80 and 100 countries provided police officers to the United Nations for its operations and missions around the globe. This unique wealth of representation from so many cultures, such diverse educational backgrounds and so many traditions of policing is one of the greatest assets of UN policing.

At the same time, this asset is also a liability when it comes to training, planning and implementing the broad spectrum of mandates that the UN police receive. Community policing in Nigeria is not the same as community policing in New Zealand. Public order management or crowd control in Argentina or Australia, Senegal or Serbia are completely different concepts, with different training and different equipment.

To agree on the core concept, principles and functions of how UN Police operate, the Police Division undertook a global two-year process of consultations to agree on a Strategic Guidance Framework for UN policing, a “constitution” setting out the parameters of international police peacekeeping. Led by the Police Division, and generously funded by the Norwegian Government, the process has been sweeping and inclusive.

It began with consultations with the General Assembly and its Special Committee on Peacekeeping. It advanced to include five regional consultative meetings, held in Argentina, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jordan and Ukraine, where the principles of the guidance were discussed and debated. In each of these meetings, scores of police authorities, often including inspectors general and government ministers, participated in the discussions. All UN police partners, including the African Union, the European Union, INTERPOL, UNODC, UNDP, to name but a few, were involved in its development.

As a final step in the consultative process the SGF was presented to the Working Group of the Security Council, chaired by Pakistan, on 15 November.

The SGF clarifies the primary functions of a generic UN Police peacekeeping operation. It lays down approaches to capacity-building and identifies core principles upon

which the UN police operate. It puts an emphasis on recording and sharing good practices and ensuring a consistency of approach between missions, all while respecting the diversity of mandates. Not least, the document unequivocally puts human rights and accountability at the centre of what UN Police officers do in any corner of the world.

A final, high-level meeting on the guidance was held with the Global Police Policy Community in mid-October at the Cumberland Lodge in the UK. Among others, the DPKO Assistant-Secretary General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions, the UN Police Adviser and former UN Under-Secretary-General Dame Margaret Joan Anstee, participated.

The Framework was published in January of this year. The second phase of the process will now begin by complementing this overarching, umbrella framework with thematic guidance.



Police Adviser Mr. Stefan Feller (left) opens the SGF meeting at Cumberland Lodge, along with Assistant Secretary-General Dmitry Titov (center) and Dame Margaret Anstee (right).
Durham University Photo/Minako Asakura

UNE POUR TOUS : LES FONDAMENTAUX DE LA POLICE INTERNATIONALE DE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX

Ces dernières années, entre 80 et 100 pays ont fourni des policiers pour participer aux opérations des Nations Unies à travers le monde. Cette diversité constitue sans nul doute un des plus grands atouts de la police des Nations Unies mais elle inclue également un grand nombre de défis

Il est parfois difficile de définir quelle approche retenir pour telle ou telle formation dans la mesure où de multiples concepts coexistent. La police de proximité au Nigeria n'est pas la même que celle conduite en Nouvelle-Zélande. Le maintien de l'ordre public et la gestion de la foule en Argentine, en Australie, au Sénégal ou en Serbie sont des concepts très différents, qui nécessitent des formations et des équipements différents.

Afin de résoudre ces divergences, un concept de base, sur les principes et les tâches, ainsi que sur la manière dont opère la police des Nations Unies a été élaboré par la Division de la Police. Pour ce faire, elle a entrepris un large processus de consultation, qui a duré deux ans, afin d'établir un Cadre stratégique d'orientation de la police de l'ONU : une « constitution », en quelque sorte, qui définit les éléments de police internationale de maintien de la paix. Dirigé par la Division de police, avec le généreux soutien du gouvernement norvégien, ce processus a été mené de façon très large et inclusive.

Il a démarré par des consultations avec l'Assemblée générale et son Comité spécial des opérations de maintien de la paix. Il s'est ensuite poursuivi par le biais de cinq

consultations au niveau régional, qui se sont déroulées en Argentine, en Éthiopie, en Indonésie, en Jordanie et en Ukraine. Au cours de ces réunions, les participants ont discuté et débattu des principes d'orientation. Nombre de partenaires de la police des Nations Unies, dont l'Union africaine, l'Union européenne, INTERPOL, l'ONUSD, le PNUD – entre autres – ont participé au développement de ce Cadre stratégique qui a été présenté au Groupe de travail du Conseil de sécurité, présidé par le Pakistan, le 15 novembre 2013.

Le Cadre stratégique d'orientation précise les fonctions premières de la police du maintien de la paix des Nations Unies. Il fixe les approches en matière de renforcement des capacités et identifie les principes fondamentaux sur la base desquels opère la police de l'ONU. Il met aussi l'accent sur la conservation et le partage de bonnes pratiques et vise à assurer une cohérence entre les Missions tout en tenant compte de la diversité des mandats. Ce document place les droits de l'homme et de la responsabilité au centre du travail des agents de police de l'ONU partout dans le monde.

Enfin, une dernière réunion de haut niveau a été organisée à la mi-octobre 2013, au Royaume-Uni. Elle a notamment rassemblé le Sous-Secrétaire général à l'état de droit et aux institutions chargées de la sécurité au Département des opérations de maintien de la paix (DOMP), Dmitry Titov, et la conseillère pour les questions de police et ex-Secrétaire générale adjointe, Margaret Joan Anstee.

Le Cadre stratégique d'orientation sera publié au mois de janvier 2014. La seconde phase de cette procédure a maintenant débuté pour compléter le cadre général global avec des orientations thématiques.

Cumberland Lodge (Grande-Bretagne), que le Roi George VI en 1947 a voulu comme un lieu d'apprentissage et d'échanges.
Université de Durham Photo/Minako Asakura



Atelier de travail pour le développement le Cadre Stratégique d'Orientation.
Université de Durham Photo / Minako Asakura



SMALL ARMS, BIG THREAT: SALW IN A UN POLICE CONTEXT

The recent Secretary-General's report on Small Arms (S/2013/503) provides an update on the detrimental impact that the circulation of illicit small arms has on global peace and security. According to the Small Arms Survey, an estimated 875 million small arms are in circulation worldwide, many of which are in the hands of insurgents, pirates, terrorists, transnational organized crime syndicates and armed gang members. Because they are inexpensive, portable and easy to conceal, the illicit trafficking of small arms presents a difficult and pervasive problem.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon laid out the role of the UN Police in his aforementioned report on this topic: "since small arms are typically traced through national police and other law enforcement agencies, United Nations police components in the field, regional and subregional police organizations and INTERPOL sub-regional bureaus, in particular, could play an important role in building the capacity of national authorities in the marking and tracing of weapons, record-keeping and stockpile security, as well as in the initiation of tracing requests through INTERPOL."

In order to be proactive about the report's recommendation to encourage cooperation regarding illicit small arms, the Police Division has begun to work on a Joint Initiative on Small Arms (JISA) with a number of key stakeholders, including INTERPOL.

First, the Police Division partnered with UNODA, UNMIL, UNOCI and others to develop a user-friendly guide to documenting arms and ammunition. This guide will help police officers - both in UN missions and host-state law enforcement agencies - to take pictures and collect information on small arms and ammunition that police may come across in the field, in accordance with international guidelines. To receive a copy of this leaflet, connect with the Police Adviser through Twitter (@UNPOL) by using the hashtag #SALW.

In addition, the Police Division also teamed up with the Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, which hosted a workshop, "Initiatives to combat the proliferation of illicit small arms in UN Peacekeeping Missions," on 21 November 2013. This workshop took advantage of having all the UN Heads of Police Components gathered in New York for their annual conference. As a result, Police Commissioners and Senior Police Advisers from a wide cross section of the UN Police world joined representatives from Member States, UNMAS and UNODA, among others, to discuss practical steps UN Police components can take to limit the effects of illicit trafficking in small arms.

Currently in the UN, seven peacekeeping missions and three special political missions have mandates related to small arms: BINUCA, UNSOM, MINURSO, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNMIL, UNMISS, UNOCI and UNSMIL. The widespread proliferation of these weapons continues to affect the work of our UN Police peacekeepers, in a variety of contexts. For example, illicit small arms are contributing to security threats ranging from armed rebel groups in northern Mali to cattle rustlers in South Sudan.

As this problem evolves, the Police Division will continue to open new lines of dialogue, produce additional information resources and form productive and concrete partnerships to help field missions deliver on their mandates.

[Photo guide produced to help field-based colleagues correctly document arms and ammunition.](#) UN Photo



TOP 10 POLICE CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES (JAN 2014)



Top 10 PCCs

$\frac{2}{3}$

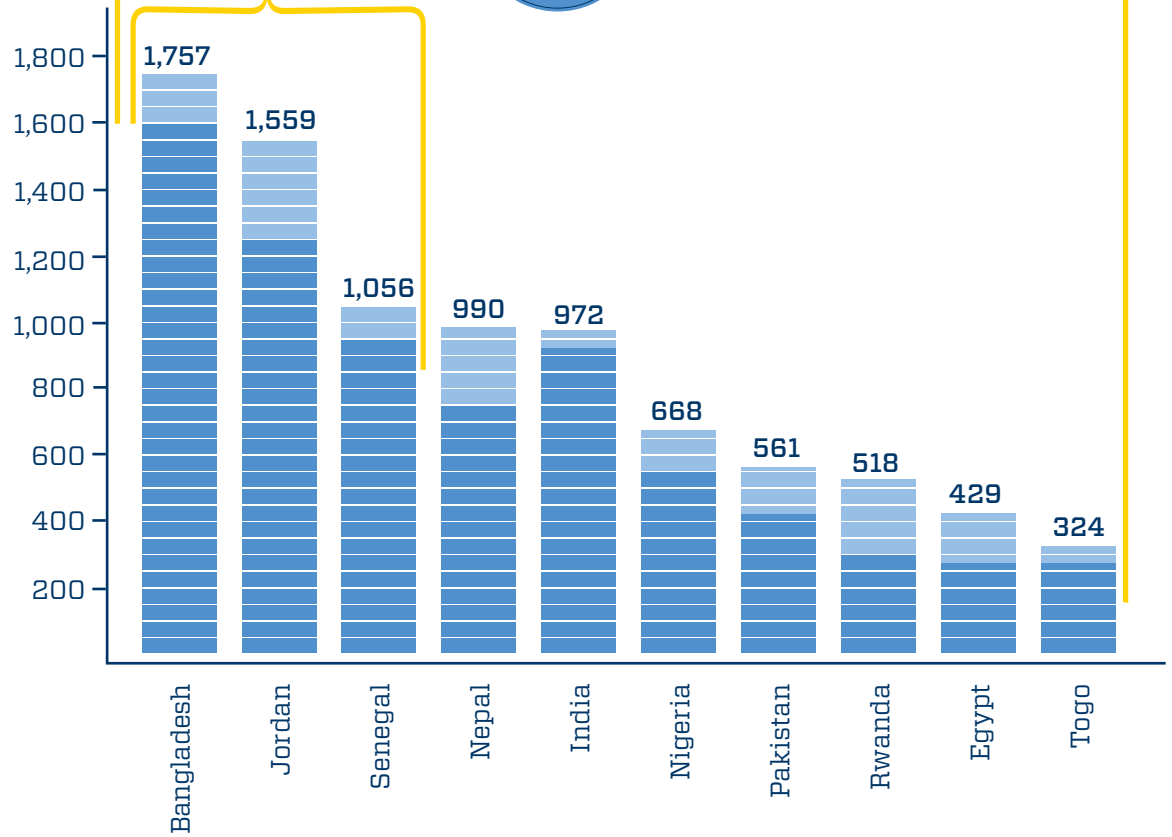
of total



Top 3 PCCs

$\frac{1}{3}$

of total



50 Individual Police Officers
50 FPU Officers

13,177



UNPOL ON PATROL

Members of the female Indian Formed Police Unit perform at the end of the programme for their medal parade, held at their compound in Monrovia, Liberia on 9 December 2013. UNMIL Photo/Staton Winter

BRINGING MODERN FORENSICS TECHNOLOGY TO LIBERIA

The general public's interest in forensic science can be traced through the popularity of Sherlock Holmes in the late 19th century to CSI: Miami today. Modern fictional portrayals of forensic labs, however, often give exaggerated depictions of law enforcement's ability to use DNA, fingerprint and ballistic evidence in the course of investigating and prosecuting crimes.

All too often, even in the most advanced police departments, police labs are overworked and under-resourced, with large backlogs of untested rape kits and other criminal evidence. In a post-conflict environment, meanwhile, the situation can be much more troubling – with cities, regions and entire countries lacking even one functioning forensics lab. In addition, countries that are recently emerging from conflict and instability often suffer from disproportionate rates of sexual violence. Investigation and prosecution of these crimes, especially, require the ability to use basic forensic science for collecting and analyzing physical evidence.

UN Police officers working with the Liberia National Police (LNP) found themselves faced with this difficult situation. Mr. Stephen Holland, originally from the USA, is one of a handful of UNPOL advisers from UNMIL's police component who are working to mentor and advise the LNP on special tasks. "Unfortunately," Mr. Holland explained, "Liberia has very high rates of Sexual and Gender-based Violence, with very low rates of cases going to trial. Convictions are extremely rare. When we looked into it, we discovered that forensic evidence had not ever been used to investigate and prosecute sexual assault cases in Liberia."

While the police are making significant strides in arresting suspects in such cases, this progress must be matched by similar gains along the criminal justice chain. Low rates of successful prosecutions result from a number of factors, including a lack of evidence, as well as the settlement of cases outside of the formal justice system.

Scenes of Crime Officers (SOCOs) are trained forensic specialists, who need ready and mobile access to equipment through vehicles such as this one, which the Liberian National Police recently procured with assistance of the Swedish Government. UN Photo



To address this issue, Mr. Holland and his colleagues in UNMIL and the LNP developed a proposal for a pilot project to establish a hospital-based procedure for obtaining vaginal swabs in rape cases. The "Swab Programme," as it is known, is a small but vital step towards increasing the forensic capacity of the LNP.

In addition to providing supplies and other start-up materials, UNMIL Police, the SGBV Crimes Prosecution Unit and the LNP worked together to develop consent forms, written protocols and other documents that are needed to track the chain of custody, as well as the effectiveness of the effort. Police advisers also helped train hospital and police personnel on the new procedures for evidence collection.

Speaking of the programme, Commissioner Joseph B. Flomo of the LNP's Criminal Services Department said, "Of course [it] will greatly enhance our ability to do investigations and aid prosecution through the use of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases. This is particularly important in those instances where a sexual assault involves young children who cannot otherwise explain what happened. These cases can be very hard to prove.

The 'Swab Programme' will mean that, in the end, more sexual assault perpetrators will be punished, and maybe more victims will feel as if they received justice."

The "Swab Programme" complements larger, ongoing efforts to bring greater investigative capacity to Liberia. On 16 August 2013, UNMIL launched Liberia's first forensics laboratory at the James N. Davis, Jr. Memorial Hospital in Paynesville, Monrovia. Funded by the Government of Sweden and supported by UNDP, the opening of this lab will allow UNMIL and the LNP to launch the pilot for the "Swab Programme." If successful in Paynesville, it will then be rolled-out to all of Monrovia.

Similarly, UN Police and the Government of Sweden have also been supporting a project to help the LNP's Forensic Unit build capacity in investigating serious crimes. This project has provided specialized training, the development of forensic protocols and standard operating procedures and the provision of equipment, such as a new state-of-the-art evidence collection vehicle complete with solar panels and the necessary equipment for processing crime scenes.



A young Liberian woman holds her baby boy, as a nurse prepares to take a blood sample at the newly launched forensics and medical testing laboratory housed in the James N. Davis, Jr. Memorial Hospital in the Paynesville district of Monrovia, Liberia, Friday August 16th, 2013. UNMIL Photo / Staton Winter

PEACEKEEPER'S DIARY: "INSPIRED BY A TEACHER"

This first-hand account of serving as a UN Police officer in UNOCI was written by Royal Canadian Mounted Police Cpl. Carl Montreuil. For more in this series, in which Canadian police document their experiences in UN peacekeeping missions, please visit: <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/po-mp/civpol/index-eng.htm>

Almost every day, I take a certain side-street through a popular suburb of Abidjan to get to mission headquarters. Driving in this hectic city is almost an art form, as your focus is usually directed on avoiding gigantic potholes and maneuvering through the chaos of taxis and other vehicles. So for a while, I didn't notice a bunch of kids sitting under a tree at an intersection on this side-street.

One day, when I was a passenger in a UN patrol vehicle, I asked my Egyptian friend what all those kids were doing, neatly dressed and sitting on a couple of old wooden benches under the tree. He said, "They're at school." I looked at the scene in a bit of confusion, then noticed a man standing next to a small, worn blackboard holding a book and interacting with the kids.

I learned that his name is Martin Koua Kouaedio. He is an Ivorian who studied in France, but returned home

several years ago to look after his ailing father, who died a few days later. Mr. Kouaedio himself fell ill shortly thereafter. A good samaritan offered him shelter and food in Berginville, a poor suburb of Abidjan, and covered his medical costs. During his stay with the good samaritan, Mr. Kouaedio started to teach the man's children French, math and other subjects. Slowly, neighbouring children began attending his teaching sessions on a regular basis, and his group of students grew.

In 2012, Mr. Kouaedio set up an old blackboard on a wall under a tree of a nearby side-street, gathered a few benches and tables donated by locals, and launched his improvised street-school. For the past year, with no government assistance, salary or school material, Mr. Kouaedio has taught classes of up to 34 kids ranging from 6 to 12 years old (Grades 1 to 6). The parents can't afford to send their children to regular schools, but they do provide school supplies from time to time. School is held year-round from

Monday to Saturday, from 8 am to 4 pm, with a two-hour lunch break at noon, but is canceled on rainy days.

Since he started his school, six of Mr. Kouaedio's students have passed the Ministry of Education's admission exam with marks of more than 88%, allowing them to attend Grade 6 at a regular school.

His accomplishments don't stop there though. Recently, Mr. Kouaedio began teaching basic literacy to adults after regular school hours, relying on an old lamp to light up his blackboard.

This summer, Quebec City Police Det.-Sgt. Jean Pelletier, Montreal Police Det.-Sgt. Joao Manteigas and I presented Mr. Kouaedio and the students with some school supplies donated by our family and friends in Canada, as well as UN colleagues. We brought some gifts, such as soccer balls, to reward the children for their remarkable efforts. We also purchased a new blackboard for the school.

The joy on the children's faces and the many thanks we received from Mr. Kouaedio were absolutely overwhelming. We kept telling Mr. Kouaedio that we were not the ones to be thanked, that he was a true hero for giving these children the gift of an education – a gift that is often taken from granted in other countries. Following that donation, we did some research within the mission to find out if the UN could help to support this improvised school so that Mr. Kouaedio could continue to receive support after our departure from mission.

Mr. Kouaedio teaches both children and adults at his improvised school on the street. RCMP Photo, reprinted with permission.



The students pose with (in back row) Cpl. Montreuil, Det.-Sgt. Pelletier and their teacher, Mr. Kouaedio. RCMP Photo, reprinted with permission.





The young boy at the top with the soccer ball is one of six to have passed the exams. Cpl. Montreuil (right) gave him the ball as a gift. RCMP Photo, reprinted with permission.

We initially applied for a “Quick Impact Project” (QIP), but learned that the project had to be consistent with our line of work (i.e., policing). Hoping for some kind of solution, we brought a member of the QIP staff to meet with the teacher. He decided to bring the file to UNICEF and other UN partners linked to the protection and well-being of children.

Since then, the mission’s FM radio station has broadcasted an interview with Mr. Kouadeio during a show called “A day in the life of...”. We hope the radio show will bring further awareness of the school and hopefully get more help to the kids. As we prepare to leave the mission, we would like to thank you, Monsieur le Professeur, for your dedication to changing the lives of your students at your school under a tree. You are an inspiration.

FORMATION SPÉCIALE DES POMPIERS DE JACMEL SUR LE SECOURS ROUTIER

L'unité des sapeurs-pompiers de la Police Nationale d'Haïti (PNH) à Jacmel (Sud-est) a suivi une semaine de formation sur le secours routier.

« Désormais, Je connais les précautions à prendre pour extraire en toute sécurité une victime d'un véhicule endommagé », explique Mario Marcelin, agent de police dans la capitale du Sud-est.

Mario vient de suivre, en compagnie de 15 collègues, une formation sur le secours routier. En sus de présentations formelles des exercices pratiques ont également été mis en place y compris sur les techniques de découpage de tôle avec des équipements spécifiques tels que pinces et des écarteurs électrique.

« Les pompiers de Jacmel disposent d'équipements récents et très fiables », ce qui a facilité la tâche du formateur en chef, commente le Lieutenant Harry Houblon

qui ajoute « Il a simplement fallu les aider à maîtriser ces nouveaux outils ».

Marc Donald Duplan, responsable du corps des sapeurs-pompiers de Jacmel est convaincu que cette formation permettra à ses hommes d'agir avec un plus grand professionnalisme pour sauver des vies y compris quand les victimes sont « piégées » dans leur véhicule. Les règles de sécurité individuelle et collective, la nécessité de sensibiliser les usagers de la route sur le port de la ceinture de sécurité et du casque, les différents types de choc et les techniques de coupe ont été ainsi abordés lors de cette formation de cinq jours. Il est important de rappeler qu'en octobre 2011, la MINUSTAH et la PNH avaient déjà lancé une vaste campagne de sécurité routière pour réduire les accidents de la circulation qui reste l'une des principales causes de décès en Haïti.

MINUSTAH Photo/Jeffrey Clark



POLICE FINGERPRINT EXPERTS GRADUATE IN JUBA

The South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) graduated its first batch of 39 fingerprint experts in Juba on 31 October 2013, after nearly eight months of training in forensic science. The purpose of the training, organized by UN Police, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and SSNPS, was to equip local police with necessary tools in fingerprint science and establish a Fingerprint Unit in the SSNPS Criminal Investigation Department (CID).

First Lieutenant General and SSNPS Deputy Inspector General Andrew Kuol Nyuon said fingerprinting was necessary for a court of law if genuine evidence was to be established, including for official suspects. "Corruption is everywhere," he said. "Be honest and demonstrate a spirit of nationalism by ensuring that you bring all perpetrators of crimes to justice irrespective of what government positions they hold."

UNMISS Photo/Isaac Billy



UNMISS Photos/Isaac Billy



Out of the 39 selected police trainees, of whom 36 were men and three women, 23 were certified by the training as fingerprint experts.

Commenting on police investigations, UNDP Chief Technical Advisor Surendra Kumar Sharma said, "The effectiveness of any police service is often evaluated by the ability to carry out a credible investigation."

UNMISS Deputy Police Commission Sanjay Kundu said crimes investigators look for contact evidence based on fingerprints, footprints and traces.

Interior Minister Alue told graduates to embrace a culture of hard work and consistency in order to realize a significant impact. "Knowledge will mean nothing unless you translate your commitment into action."

Through the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, UNDP had obtained 42 basic forensic investigation kits with 33 different items of collection and preservation of crime scenes evidence, photography and fingerprinting for the SSNPS.



VOLUNTEERS WORK TOWARD PEACE IN IDP CAMPS

At the heart of UNAMID's new community-policing framework is a focus on more direct coordination with Darfur's communities to support the safety of displaced people.

An increase in criminality is contributing to insecurity in some of Darfur's internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps. To help curb this violence among the different displaced communities, UNAMID has strengthened its community-policing framework. At the heart of this new framework is a focus on more direct cooperation and coordination with communities, as well as more robust monitoring of criminal activities to support the safety and security of displaced people across Darfur.

To date, UNAMID has trained more than 6,500 community-policing volunteers (CPVs) to contribute to a peaceful and secure environment in the region. Mr. Adam Ali Mohamed, originally from the Jabel Sei area in North Darfur, is one such CPV who has been working with UNAMID Police and with local authorities to implement the new community strategy. When asked why he chose to be a community-policing volunteer, he says he wants to serve as a liaison between the residents of the camps and the local police to provide guidance and advice on how to deal with cases of criminality and violence.

The Abu Shouk camp for IPDs, located on the outskirts of El Fasher, North Darfur, has nearly 200 CPVs who work hand in hand with local police and UNAMID to monitor and report criminal incidents and help address the concerns of the residents. Upon being nominated by camp leaders and the Sudanese Police, CPVs, all of whom are members of the communities they serve, receive training from the UNAMID Police to prepare them for their work as volunteers.

"When we first arrived in the camp in 2004, we were faced with numerous problems," says an Abu Shouk community leader, Mr. Adam Ali Mohamed. "Criminal activity was relatively high, and as leaders we had to do something to help ourselves maintain some kind of normalcy."

Sudanese Police and community leaders in the Abu Shouk camp are physically co-located. As part of routine work to help keep the security in the camps stable, the Mission's police peacekeepers also conduct foot



In the Dar El Salaam camp for displaced people in North Darfur, UNAMID collaborated with the North Darfur State Committee on Women to organise a session on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, and to discuss the progress made in the State, including in camps for displaced people. UNAMID Photo/Albert González Farran

In El Daein, East Darfur, Mr. Ali Ahmed Mohamed, leader of the Community Policing Programme in the Al Neem camp for internally displaced people, interacts with two girls from the camp. In the Al Neem camp, more than 100,000 people from more than 30 different tribes are living together in close proximity. UNAMID Photo/Albert González Farran



patrols accompanied by CPVs. They interact with residents, listen to their concerns and try to identify solutions to problems the IDPs are facing. "The joint patrols have enhanced the cooperation and coordination between UNAMID Police and the community, as well as local Sudanese Police," says UNAMID Police Team Leader Mariama Mansaray

Following these patrols, UNAMID Police report any criminal activity, such as robbery, rape and gunfire, to the local authorities. CPVs, acting as the eyes, ears and mouthpieces of their communities, are trained to advise camp residents to report any such cases of criminality or any suspicious behaviour in their areas. "When we receive information of an incident occurring in a neighbourhood, CPVs pursue the perpetrators and immediately inform the authorities," says Mr. Mohamed, who notes that there has been a significant reduction in criminal incidents as a result of these new procedures.

"In the past, there was a lot of insecurity," he says. "Criminals targeted homes to steal television sets, mobile tele-

phones and money, but it is much safer now, although there are still pockets of insecurity from individuals who enter the camp at night and harass residents."

To help protect the residents from being targets of harassment or theft, CPVs and community leaders work as a team each day, advising residents in their areas to lock their doors and switch off their mobile phones at night. "We also encourage them to be aware of their surroundings and avoid opening doors to strangers," says Mr. Mohamed.

Camp leaders say that CPVs have earned respect in their communities because of the measurable impact they are having on safety and security. Joint UNAMID-CPV activities, such as CPV training and combined foot patrols in the camps, are designed to cultivate a better understanding of community policing and ultimately help IDPs play a more active role in ensuring their safety. "The concept of community policing has proved to be very effective in Darfur because it empowers the population to contribute to their own security," says UNAMID Po-



In the Abu Shouk camp in North Darfur, UNAMID Police Advisor Isaac Acheampong is pictured next to Sudanese Police Officers. Mr. Acheampong works as a focal point of the community-policing programme. UNAMID Photo/Albert González Farran

lice Advisor Christopher Mofya. “Community policing is an integral component of UNAMID’s strategic plan, which seeks to build community trust and confidence, and promote effective public cooperation in reducing crime and disorder.”

As part of this general approach to strengthening ties with the IDP camp residents to enhance their safety and security, the Mission’s police component has established community-policing centres in or near camps across Darfur. These centres serve as the physical locations where reports of criminality can be taken and concerns of the community heard.

Despite these ongoing efforts, safety and security in IDP camps remain a challenge for UNAMID, Sudanese Police and camp residents. Especially given the recent tribal clashes across Darfur and hundreds of thousands of newly displaced, many of the vulnerable men, women and children of Darfur remain without access to basic healthcare, sanitation services and reliable means of making a living.

In this context, more than 150 community safety committees (CSCs) set up in IDP camps across Darfur are monitoring security issues, along with CPVs and with Sudanese Police. CSCs consist of IDP camp representatives who meet once or twice each month with Sudanese Police, UNAMID Police and national and international nongovernmental organizations to discuss concerns of the displaced population.

“The CSC meetings discuss security-related issues and identify solutions to safety and security problems affecting the IDP population,” says UNAMID Community Policing Officer Acheampong. “Decisions taken during the committee meetings are implemented by the CPVs,

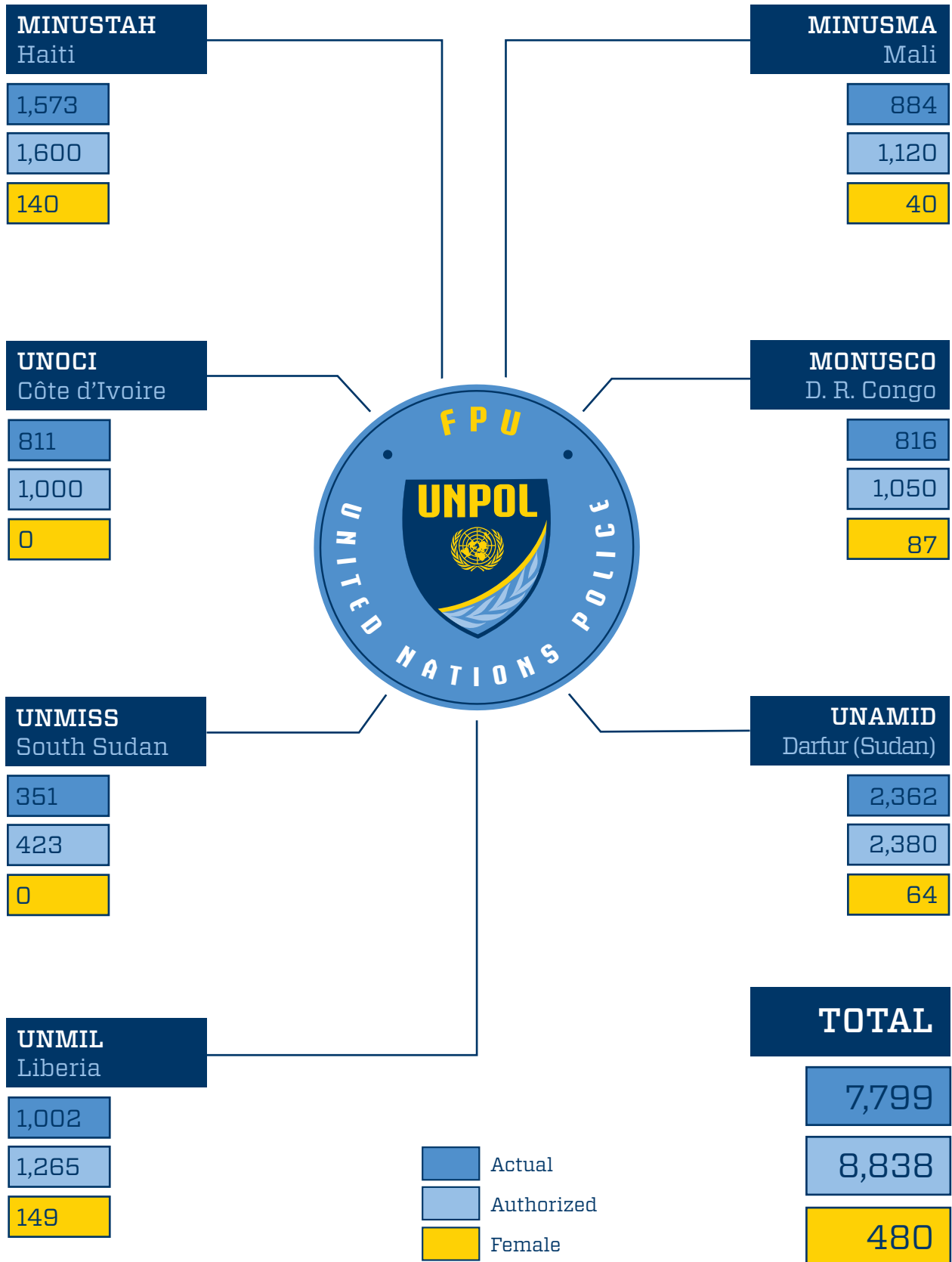
such as conducting regular patrols, and assisting the local Police in receiving and reporting cases.”

Another part of the Mission’s community-policing initiative is to conduct education and outreach programmes inside and outside IDP camps. In one such programme, more than 30 Sudanese Police Officers participated in a five-day workshop organized in El Geneina, West Darfur, to learn new community-policing strategies. The workshop focused on topics such as gender, rule of law and human rights. In another event, the UNAMID Police visited the Al Salaam Girls and Al Salaam Boys Schools in the Abu Shouk camp to help put a human face on the work of the police.

While IDP leaders and government officials say the reinvigorated community-policing approach is having a strategic impact in reducing criminality and enhancing security in camps for the displaced, Darfur’s security situation continues to be unpredictable, particularly with competition over scarce natural resources leading to new tribal clashes and criminality. As a result of these outbreaks of violence, new waves of displaced people are seeking protection in the region’s already crowded IDP camps, whose medical services and basic facilities are already overburdened.

Compounding these problems is the absence of a comprehensive peace agreement. Those armed movements that have not yet signed the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) continue to hold out, making formal disarmament and demobilization activities impossible. In this context, community-policing activities represent one layer of a multi-tiered approach the Mission is taking in helping Darfur move slowly but steadily toward a comprehensive and lasting peace.

FPU DEPLOYMENT (JANUARY 2014)



UN POLICE CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES


COUNTRY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Albania	1	0	1
Argentina	24	1	25
Australia	11	4	15
Austria	1	0	1
Bangladesh	1,581	176	1,757
Benin	122	13	135
Bosnia & Herzegovina	45	12	57
Brazil	12	3	15
Burkina Faso	270	41	311
Burundi	125	10	135
Cameroon	75	27	102
Canada	71	10	81
Central Africa Republic	12	1	13
Chad	55	8	63
Chile	12	2	14
People's Republic of China	164	7	171
Colombia	26	1	27
Côte d'Ivoire	155	20	175
Croatia	7	2	9
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	12	1	13
Djibouti	170	4	174
Egypt	429	0	429
El Salvador	4	0	4
Ethiopia	28	1	29
Fiji	58	1	59
Finland	1	0	1
France	39	4	43
Gambia	148	32	180
Germany	22	1	23


 Top 10
 Police
 Contributing
 Countries



COUNTRY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Ghana	149	85	234
Grenada	2	0	2
Guinea	43	14	57
Hungary	1	0	1
India	858	114	972
Indonesia	144	1	145
Ireland	10	2	12
Italy	3	1	4
Jamaica	5	7	12
Jordan	1,554	5	1,559
Kenya	43	16	59
Kyrgyzstan	18	0	18
Lithuania	4	0	4
Madagascar	50	7	57
Malawi	0	3	3
Malaysia	26	0	26
Mali	53	5	58
Montenegro	4	0	4
Namibia	41	20	61
Nepal	935	55	990
Netherlands	15	4	19
Niger	104	17	121
Nigeria	569	99	668
Norway	23	15	38
Pakistan	551	10	561
Palau	0	1	1
Philippines	67	7	74
Poland	3	0	3
Portugal	1	0	1





 Top 10

 Police

 Contributing

 Countries

UN POLICE CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES (JAN 2014)

COUNTRY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Romania	35	3	38
Russian Federation	33	3	36
Rwanda	335	183	518
Samoa	10	6	16
Senegal	1,029	27	1,056
Serbia	7	1	8
Sierra Leone	49	46	95
Slovakia	0	1	1
South Africa	34	27	61
Spain	9	0	9
Sri Lanka	40	5	45
Sweden	17	16	33
Switzerland	5	1	6
Tajikistan	17	3	20
Thailand	9	10	19
Togo	318	6	324
Tunisia	118	7	125
Turkey	131	10	141
Uganda	39	13	52
UK	1	0	1
Ukraine	64	8	72
United Republic of Tanzania	157	29	186
USA	77	9	86
Uruguay	14	1	15
Vanuatu	4	1	5
Yemen	206	0	206
Zambia	76	12	88
Zimbabwe	65	24	89



 Top 10

 Police

 Contributing

 Countries



more than

13,000 Police Deployed in **19** missions [**12** DPKO
7 DPA]



they come from **86** COUNTRIES

and just over **10%** are female

There are **56** Formed Police Units in **7** peacekeeping operations.

of which **483** are in Formed Police Units, **850** are individually deployed police officers.

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More information about the United Nations Police and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations can be found through the following sites:

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